Three months

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1903.

Editorial Reception-Room. Park 156

Circulation During November W. B. Carr Rusiness Marager of The St. Louis Rebeing duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1963, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date. Coppes	Date. Copies.
1 (Sunday)106,860	16
2 98,430	17103,789
3 98,550	18
4	19
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6	21
7	22 (Sunday)109,540
8 (Sunday)109,160	23
9	24
10101.880	25
11	26
	27
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14103,190	20 (Sunday)109,460
	30
Total for the month	3,097,470
Less all copies spoiled in p	
or filed	

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the mouth of November was 7:50 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR

THE PRIMARIES TANGLE.

Purely partisan influences, ever keen to attack Democratic men and methods in the despicable spirit of slanderous untruthfulness, have hit upon a new point. It is one of which the Globe-Democrat makes much, and out of which charges of conspiracy to steal the coming primary election have

But it is simply an unfortunate complication of law which may be overcome and which argues anything but a recent conspiracy. Responsibility for greatly enlarged since its organization, more than That's not a platform; that's a tight rope. this admittedly serious difficulty must be borne by twelve years ago, and much good has been accomthe members of the last General Assembly, Re- plished along several lines of legislation, notably

The trouble involves the primary registration lists. In 1901 a primary election law was enacted. Its provisions required that a citizen, to be properly qualified for primary purposes, must first have been registered as an elector. Last winter the Legis lature substituted for the Nesbit law-of 1899-an entirely new bill, which provides a very different system of registration. Under this law no new registration whatever can take place until the seventh week preceding a general or State election

A casual study of these facts makes plain the dilemma now confronting the Board of Election Commissioners. The new election law has no provision for primaries, and yet, in specifying precinct instead of central registration and in repealing all previous conflicting acts, its effect is to abrogate registration lists now existing. But that would leave the city without power to hold an election until it shall have been redistricted and a new registration made in accordance with the new law. The primary law of 1901 continues in effect, though, as said, it makes primary dependent upon election registration. Such is the tangle.

If registration can legally take place only seven weeks prior to the election in November, what arrangement shall be made for primaries which must be held before the conventions?

Members of the board have expressed an opinion that the only practicable course is to use the old primary registration lists. This is not a final ruling but a leaning, and one that seems logical. Unless some other interpretation be found for the apparently plain wording of the statutes involved or unless a good precedent be suggested warranting a different procedure, the old lists will be used. That injustice will follow is certain, since it means that citizens now unregistered for primary purposes cannot vote. But the situation is due simply and solely to the carelessness of the legislators, who failed to foresee the entanglement.

Relevant portions of the respective statutes are sections 5 and 6 of the primary election law of 1901 and section 10 of the election law of 1903. The pertinent sentences are as follows:

> Primary Law-Sec. 5. When an elector shall have been registered as a quaiffed voter in any precinct in such city (over 300,000 in population) * * * his name and residence address shall be entered at the proper place by the Election Commisrs, or judges at precinct registration, in the two original primary books for that

Sec. 6. No elector shall be permitted to ote at any primary election unless he be a registered voter in the precinct at the time he offers to vote, and at the time actually resides in such precinct at the number designated in his registration.

Election Law-Sec. 10. . . There shall be four days for registration, as follows: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the seventh week prior shall be made in every year in which a ential election occurs, and just prior

Before his name may be entered upon the primary books, the applicant must be a qualified voter. And he cannot become technically a qualified voter

qualifications are doubtful, even though he be on the old lists, but it certainly looks as if there is no procedure provided for by which his name may be now entered on the old lists.

At all events, the case is one of "cold law." Yel the Globe will have it that "the machine has turned its attention to fixing up the primaries so that a ring majority in the Democratic State Convention will be assured." The Globe, instead of contributing to the solution of a vexing problem, is guilty of its usual omission to state the facts before favoring the public with its conclusions. The principal Republican organ of Missouri has founded another of its indictments of Democracy upon absolute falsi-

However, the urgent question is not whatever lies Republican organs may have perpetrated, or whatever libels the Globe may have uttered at the expense of the Election Commissioners. The emergency involves just this: "What's to be done now? Cannot a way be found by which a primary registration may be held or by which the old lists may be lawfully supplemented with the names of such unregistered voters as may desire, according to their politics, to participate in the Republican or Democratic primaries?"

UNIFORMITY OF LAWS.

While it is probable that absolute uniformity of State laws throughout the Union would be inexpedlent and, if not impracticable, at least unprefitable in numerous instances owing to varying natural and artificial conditions, it is certain that uni-A 675 formity upon many subjects would be of the highest benefit

> The Washington Post calls attention to the desirability of uniform divorce laws, in this well-considered language;

It being at last clearly understood that the National Government neither has nor can have anything to do with this question-that it must remain where the Constitution leaves it, in the hands of the States-the movement for uniformity of divorce laws should be heartfly encouraged. That it will be entirely suc-cessful in the near future is not to be expected. That it will soon be carried so far as to abolish the abominable scandals that have grown out of the easy divorce laws of various States at various times is confidently predicted. The entire family of States share in the disgrace of these proceedings. They strike at the foundation of society-the family, the home. It is impossible to conceive of a continuance of this abhorrent evil simultaneously with a progressive civilization.

To the Post's specific recommendation should be added certain others equally specific, respecting which the needs are well defined. Uniformity in insurance laws is a glaring need, to which The Republic has repeatedly called attention. The need was illustrated by Missouri's recent experience when its laws operated practically to drive numbers of insurance companies from the State, thereby reducing the supply of insurance to a point far below the demand and increasing the price thereof. Insurance is a matter of common interest to all States Stability and permanence of insurance conditions can come only through uniformity of laws. Otherwise variant laws drive insurance capital here and there without reference to the actual needs of a given locality. Disproportion of supply and demand must inevitably result. This subject has re-Commissioners which meet for the purpose of promoting uniformity of interstate legislation, but as yet no satisfactory law has been determined upon which adequately suffices.

The subjects specifically considered by the commission, besides those mentioned, include corporation laws, business, real property, testamentary laws, and laws governing commercial paper and that of commercial paper. City and State bar associations, and especially the American Bar Association, have deeply laid hold of the work

Throughout the United States the need of uniform legislation has gradually and increasingly accentuated itself. Latterly conditions attending the country's rapid development, which make for multiplicity and complexity in many of the important social and business relations, have forced a wide

consideration to the question. The Republic has urged and urges that by far the weightiest consideration in contemplating the matter of uniformity is that which has to do with maintaining and perpetuating the autonomy of the States themselves; contending that the tendencies of State legislation conflicting with the principle of general custom, or the operation of that principle. go vitally to the existence of the States themselves as several, distinct and independent States.

'Autonomy is by no means a God-given, a natural inherent right of the States. It is an artificiality. an expedient. The dual system of government out of which rises the autonomy of States was adopted because it suited the country's and the nation's needs. It was and has been a practicable and useful system and should be maintained, but it would be wholly unreasonable and unphilosophical to deny that when State autonomy ceases to serve the best purposes of society it will give place to a modifica-

Certainly autonomy will not be preserved as a theory or by mere sentiment, independently of itsvalue. It must be a real and serviceable autonomy and not a mere abstraction. But it becomes no more than an abstraction when national laws are suffered to encroach upon the States' field of legis lation. And encroach these national laws inevitably will if conditions demand; if the people cannot with that instrument obtain effective government.

When laws of the different States, owing to their diversity and complexity, prove weak to cope with conditions of common concern allke to all the States, and with conditions which though general and important properly fall within State as opposed to national regulation, then national regulation must supervene-as in notable instances it has done-and autonomy cease to be more than an idea.

Custom is ultimate law, which is to say that it ultimately finds its expression in law; and commercial and social custom throughout the United States is growing toward greater and greater unlformity-because, as was pointed out in a previous editorial, of the ten thousand ties of interstate relations, political, social and commercial, which knit the country; because of the facts of steam and electricity, the telegraph and telephone, which know no State boundaries; because of the effacement of sectional and provincial differences, through the multiplied facilities of travel which render all people accessible to each other; because of the likeness of commerce all over the country, and the likeness of social and domestic relations, the likeness of education and habit; because of the tendency toward cosmopolitanism of the people, toward the massing of population, toward consolidation of interests; because of the growth of common pursuits, common use of new inventions and adoption of common innovations and fashions. Broadly stated, the powerin St. Louis, according to the new law, until seven ful tendency of custom toward uniformity threatens

weeks prior to next fall's election. His technical | to override the force of variant and divergent local

If custom cannot find its expression in State laws it will force itself in national laws, and the States should realize their opportunities while time remains. Assimilation must take the place of divergency and complexity; uniform laws must bring simplicity and permanency out of confusion and transiency.

To develop plainly the needs of uniform legislation in the eyes of the people seems to us to be one of the greatest duties and functions of the newspaper of to-day. Uniformity of custom and of law tends to the further unification, strength and development of the nation itself and to the progress, in the most comprehensive sense, of its people,

DOING AWAY WITH FIXERS.

A number of Republicans, most of whom have

DOING AWAY WITH FIXERS.

A number of Republicans, most of whom have never been able to get into a State convention, but who nevertheless quite evidently understand the motives which govern local Republicanism, are holding to the motives which govern local Republicanism, are holding in meetings and fostering a movement which bids in fair to make itself felt in the politics of the close future.

These persons, including several newspaper men, are in favor of abolishing the political system of filling Federal offices and substituting therefor the method of selecting Postmasters by primary electric method of selecting propositions and the movement, if carried forward with intelligent direction, should become a force.

As a political slogan, "Down with the fixers" might, it is not difficult to believe, become powerful. Whether the movement ultimately will enhance the movement of the primary powers into recognition, and this method has nowhere been more conspicuously exploited than in local Republ concerned. Russia, as matters stand, is disposed colorful radiance barbarian palace. to be hostile to American activities in Korea and particularly with reference to the port of Wiju. The obvious teaching of the facts is simply caution. We don't want a hand in any transaction in which the game is not worth the candle.

When one recalls the fact that patients at the City Hospital frequently were without needed eggs or milk, those grafters who mulcted the institution are stamped as the most despicable of human crea-

If Japan and Russia are going to fight why should they not send their armies over here and ceived special attention from the State Boards of have it out at the World's Fair? We will furnish fireworks on the side and music by the band.

> It appears that while "peace negotiations" were in progress Russia quietly moved into Korea. No. children, this was not falsifying; this was merely diplomacy.

Thomas R. Mayo is a candidate for the Republican State chairmanship on a no-job platform.

If Roosevelt whispers into Odell's ear a little good advice, will someone whisper to Ziegler that last su Canada were the safer country?

RECENT COMMENT.

The National Civil Service.

New York Times. The especially encouraging fact as to the merit sys tem is that it has proved even more practical in use than could have been predicted from the principles on which it is based. These principles are simple enough. They involve the right of the people to the best service. open competition for employment, preliminary tests by examination, and final tests by actual service during a period of probation. During the first experiments with the application of these principles it was not understo how effective they might be when skillfully and faithfully followed. Many places are now filled by competition of this double sort which in the beginning seemed beyond the scope of the system. It has been found practicable, for instance, to secure a high order of adninistrative or business ability by such competition and also to get a high order of personal probity. The origisystem made perhaps too much of the mental qualities tested by examination; at any rate the examination became in the popular mind the chief thing in the system. In practice the proofs of successful experience by the applicant, the proofs of his reputation with those who know him, added to the actual test of trial, are found to give much more trustworthy employes than the old methods of choosing. Gradually, as these facts are understood, and as their immense value in rais ing the character of the service is seen, public opinion is demanding the extension of the principles of the system. The American people are too sensible not in the long run to insist on the best.

Another of Chicago's Troubles. Chicago Record-Herald. It was in Cologne that Coleridge counted-

. two-and-seventy stenches All well defined, and several stinks."

In Chicago the Civic Federation has counted more. It has classified them and reported them to the City Council. It has also urged the Council to adopt an ordinance that will be effective, if not in getting rid of them, at least in bunching the worst of them together when will produce the least amount of annoyance,

There exists already an ordinance setting apart : special district outside of which no rendering plants or other similar establishments may be located. forcement of this ordinance is prevented, however, b court injunction. The federation criticises a new ordinance that is being drafted as liable to result in "gros "What ve want now," it says, "is an ordinance that can be enforced and that will permit no dis

The cause is a good one. We all have noses-and w

Deaths in Accidents.

Pittsburg Gazette. One hundred and ten passengers on railroad trains perating in the United States were killed in railroad accidents during the past year, and 2,338 passengers wer injured in those accidents. The total of lives lost, in cluding railroad employes, in this country in the samtime, amounts to 606 and 6.111 people injured. We operate 193,304 miles of railroad, and we carry 807,278,12 passengers; the English railways in the United King dom have not over 22,000 miles of road, but carry 1,196, 000,000 passengers. It would be natural to suppose that with so many passengers on such a limited mileage there would be more accidents there than here, but tha is not the case; last year showed a record of but it killed and 1,068 injured, including passengers and employes, on English railroads.

In Dread Array. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Now comes Colombia's army, In fierce and dread array. To frighten little Panama And then get shoved away.

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COLORFUL "NANCY BROWN" IS FULL OF SPARKLE.

Not from the moment the curtain rises until it falls does "Nancy Brown" lack in novement, color, sparkle, life and laughter. The music is good, the story is as oherent as it may be, and it comes to us with a good cast, good scenery and sayors of New York's habit of cutting off the frills and leaving an incomplete remnant of a show, deemed "good enough for the West." It proves that out of the peculiar vein of entertainment, the strict-ly American musical comedy, can be made something artistic, and which yet retains the "gags" and the exaggerated types, dances and songs at which audiences like to laugh. to laugh.

Marie Cahill is not a beauty, but she has

colorful radiance of the interior of a burbarian palace.

Of course it gives the chance also of introducing Oriental beauties, fair and brunatte, with flowing draperies, who can dance; and some of whom-strange to say—can sing. And the Bey of Ballyhoo and the Crown Prince, son of the Bey; and the Crown Prince, son of the Bey; and the Princess Barboo, daughter of the Bey; and Tutu and Zuzu, girls of Ballyhoo; and a whole lot of other cuckoos, doodoos, woowoos, shooshoos and googoos that never could have been and never were in the heavens above, or the earth below, or the waters under the earth—of course all these are introduced. They all get tangled up in extraordinary complications, but distribute a good time as they go along, and furthermore end up by getting tangled up in the usual hymeneal mix-up. After that it is wake up—for the audience.

The features of the performance are all

mix-up. After that it is wake up—for the audience.

The features of the performance are all good of their kind, from the show girls to the soubrette, to the second and third comedy parts, and to Miss Cahill. Some of the people who contribute especially to this, the best in its class that St. Louis has seen this year, are: Miss Clara Palmer. Miss Donah Benrimo, Miss Helen Sherwood, Miss Alice Knowlton. Miss Josephine Karlin, Mr. Roy Atwell, George Beban, Julius Steger, Harry Bown, H. W. Tredenick and Alf Grant. The six American heiresses are a study in personal attractions, costumes and so on.

In "The Awakening of Mr. Pinp." at the

In "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp," at the Grand Opera-house, Charley Grapewin has brought together a number of clever vaudeville performers, and during the three acts of the piece the fun is uninterrupted.

"Mr. Pipp" was evolved from a one-act sketch given at Forest Park Highland last summer. This playlet proved amus-ing, and the elaborated version, with specialties here and there is far more entertaining. It has to do with Pipp's domestic ifelicities, caused, for the most part, by a tyrannical mother-in-law.

Grapewin plays Pipp. The lissome Miss Anna Chance appears as Mrs. Pipp and Amle Travis, a capital character imper ionator, is seen as the mother-in-law. The first act brings out Pipp's disconten and final effort to bring things to a climax by "dining downtown." The next shows his awakening after "the dinner." In this scene Grapewin is constantly funny. He and Miss Chance develop the comical climaxes practically unaided, too. Then comes the closing act in which all is explained and the erring Pipp vindicated. Among the new songs introduced are 'How I Love the Drama," "The Races," Florrie" and "Tell Me, Sweetheart."

"Florrie" and "Tell Me, Sweetheart."

"Das Heirathsnest" (The Marriago Nest), by Gustav Davis, which was presented by the German stock company at the Odeon last night, caught the risbles of a large audience. The play was so full of humor that the members of the cast themselves were caught by it, thereby making the hilarity all the more real. Vilma Von Hohenau in the role of the widow, who comes to Koutliac in single blessedness and catches the woman-hating Colonel the second day after he has arrived, is a typical exponent of the character from which the play is named. Rudolph Horsky played the ne'er-do-well military chap as he is found in large numbers at Berlin and Vlenna. Leonie Bergere, Agnes Waldman, Mrs. Victoria Welb-Markham and Hans Loebel gave excellent support. Next Thursday night "Im Bunten Rock" will be repeated.

At the Imperial Theater "The Charity Nurse," an interesting and rather well-



MARIE CAHILLA AS Nancy Brown.

acted melodrama, was revived. After broken faith and a false marriage, the heroine becomes a hospital nurse. Under her care chances to come the villain, wounded by a pistol shot. Her ministrations bring him back to health. He exposes the sham welding, the heroine meets the hero she was duped into deserting, and all is well. Selma Herman as Bessie Chalmers, the nurse, gives a good interpretation of a difficult role. John A. Boone, Richard G. Williams, Joseph T. Dowling, Myra Davis Dowling, Marie Berbier and little Madeline Lee are seen as the other principals. Madeline Lee alternates with Leona Powers in the impersonation of Baby Ruth. Little Miss Lee pleased immensely last night.

The advance sale of seats for the Burns acted melodrama, was revived. After

The advance sale of seats for the Burns Cottage Association Christmas festival. which takes place at the Odeon to-night. ndicates that a large audience will greet the artists who have volunteered to appear for the benefit of raising the fund pear for the benefit of mising the fund for the crection of the Burns Cottage at the World's Fair. The roster of vocalists and instrumentalists comprises the names of persons who are not often induced to appear in public, save on gala occasions. One of the features of the concert is to be the piano number by Miss Josephine Carradine, daughter of the Reverend and Mrs. Carradine. The young artiste will play as a planoforte selection Moszkowski's "Tarantelle." Signor Campobello is music director of the festival.

"The Way of the Transgressor" at

"The Way of the Transgressor," at Havlin's, will interest all lovers of aninals. In the course of the thrilling incidents some marvelously well-trained Landseer dogs have the center of the stage. They prove their right to it by taking their "cues" quite as readily as the members of the company. Evans and Clements, singers and dancers, and Fyne and Dandy, acrobats, are seen in vaude-ville acts.

"When Reuben Comes to Town," one of he new music farces, began the week at the Crawford. There is a large chorus gorgeously costumed in Archie Gunn's style, and a number of attractive en-semble situations.

The Imperial Burlesquers came to the Standard, Cliff Gordon, the German character comedian, is with the organization acter comedian, is with the organization and his appearance in the one-act farces, "Off to the Front" and "His Sporty Wife," lends much humor to both. The olio comprises specialties by Patti Carney, coon song singer; John E. Cain, in "The New Boy"; Cliff Gordon, in his original monologue; Byron and Langdon, and Evans and St. John.

At the Zoo to-night an especially ar ranged programme is announced. The christening of the baby lions who were orn December 4 will be the principal at-. . . .

on the new olio at Hashagen's were Junlata, the Spanish dancer; Finnegan and McBride, Celtic comedians; Frank Bell. ng illustrator, and Leo Jacobs, descrip

FREDERICK R. COUDERT DIES OF HEART DISEASE.

Well-Known Yew York Lawrer Suc cumbs at Washington, Where He Had Gone for His Health.

Washington, Dec. 29 - Frederick R. Coudert, the well-known lawyer of New York City died here to-day from an affection of the heart, with which he had suffered for several years. He was 71 years old. Mr. Coudert, with his wife and an unmarried daughter, was spending the winter in Washington, where he hoped to escape the severity of the climate of the nore Northern city. In addition to the members of his imme-

in addition to the memoers of his immediate household there were with him when the ehd came Mrs. Fred Benedict of New York, a widowed daughter, and Mrs. J. B. Bellinger, a merried daughter. Frederick R. Coudert, Jr., a son, is expected here to-night from the South.

Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York.

Woman's Club Postpones Tea. The ten which was to have been given by the Woman's Club this afternoon in honor of Miss Marie Cahill, the comedi-enne, will not take place, as Miss Cahill notified the club yesterday that she would be unable to attend because of an indis-

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

ANSWER TO A CHILD'S QUESTION.

BY SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.



The sparrow, the dove. The linnet, and thrush say, "I love, and I love!" In the winter they're slient-The wind is so strong. What it says, I don't know, But it sings a loud song; But green leaves, and blossoms, And sunny warm weather, And singing and loving. But the lark is so brimful Of gladness and love, The green fields below him The blue sky above, That he sings, and he sings, And forever sings he, I love my Love,

you ask what the birds say?



And my Love loves me!"

GAYNOR MAKES GOOD HIS BONDSMAN'S LOSS.

Pays to W. B. Kirk of Syracuse \$40,-000 After Latter Visits Fugitive at Quebec.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 20.-Colonel John F. Gaynor, who fied from the United States authorities and left his bond, on which W. B. Kirk of this city was responsible, in the sum of \$10,000, to be paid by his bondsmen, has made good the loss suffered by Mr. Kirk.

This is the news contained in a dispatch from Quebec, where Gaynor is now living. Two weeks ago Mr. Kirk and his attorney, Wm. P. Gannon, went to Quebec and had a long interview with Gaynor and tried to convince him that the safest thing to do was to reimburse the Syracuse man

for his loss. When Kirk and Gannon returned, they called a council of the Gaynor family, which was attended by Edward Gaynor, a brother, and John F. Gaynor, Jr., a son, and the matter was talked over. As a resuit of this conference, the two Gayners went to Quebec and the outcome is told in the following dispatch:

"Although Colonel Gaynor will not confirm it, the report is current here and generally believed that he has paid to Wm. B. Kirk of Syracuse the 140,000 the latter est when Gaynor's bond was escheated by the United States Government.

"The story comes from one of the at-torney's instrumental in the legal end of the transaction. Mr. Gaynor's brother and son were here last week and the matter was settled at that time."

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

General Piensant Porter of Muscogee, I. T., -Francis Maloney of Beaver, Tex., is a guest at the Lindell. -Frank Montgomery of Little Rock, Ark, is in the guest list at the St. Nicholas. -Joseph Schueler of Webb City, Mo., is at the New St. James. Powell Clayton, United States Ambassador to Old Mexico, has returned from the City of Mexico, and is at the Planters.

-W. H. Dougherty and son of Gainesville, Tex., is registered at the Planters. -Mrs. Edna Roach of Texas is a guest at the Southern. -Miss Edith M. Hockaday, Mrs. Augustus Hockaday and Augustus Hockaday of Fulton, Mo., have rooms at the Southern.

-Charles E. O'Neal of Kansas City is a guest at the Laclede. -H. W. Martin of Aurora, III., is registered at the Laciede. -E. S. Pindall of Little Rock, Ark., is at the Southern. -George T. White of Kansus City is regis-tered at the Southern.

 T. N. Chenowith of Colton, Ark., is on the guest list at the Laciede. -Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weber of Kaness City are guests at the Planters. -Ford Adams of Van Buren, Ark., is a guest at the Madison. -C. F. Hutchings of Joplin, Mo., is regis-tered at the New St. James. -C. W. Locke of Tebbetts, Mo., is a guest at the Luclede. -Judge Alex. Graves of Lexington, Mo., is stopping at the Landede. -H. H. Allen of Malden, Mo., is registered at the Laciede. -C. M. Moore of Columbia, Mo., is a guest at the Moser.

Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 20.—Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the following from Missouri:

St. Louis-W. F. Little, Mrs. K. W. Hadley, Hoffman; A. A. Tucker, Herald Square; J. F. Merriman, Vendome; A. L. Trandall, Fifth Avenue; S. W. Ridgely and Mrs. Ridgely, Met-Avenue: S. W. Hogely and Mrs. Hogely, Aster-ropolitan; Miss. I. Ramsdell, Astor; W. F. McElroy, Waldorf; J. H. Rogers and Mrs. R. gers. Grand Union; J. J. Schnab, Murray Hill; R. G. Hinton, Imperial; Miss A. Felsing, Victoria. Kant.s. Cit.—F. kioward Victoria, J. W. Is-ters, Imperial; F. Jaquemot, Broadway Cen-tral. St. Joseph—Mrs. E. L. Manery, Park Avenue.

At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30.-St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day are: Auditorium-H. M. Davis, R. L. Hedges, C. F. Joy, C. P. Kennedy, C. H. West, C. L.

Ward, R. D. Yokum. Sherman House-R. El Downing. L. G. Lasher, R. I. Patterson, E. N. Walters. Kaiserhof-J. J. Kelley, F. F. Langley, R. A.

Great Northern-W. A. Fisher, O. F. Kelley, O. Quinette, A. W. Watson, Morrison-G. R. Courtright, J. N. Hatfield, Morrison G. R. Commission A. Wills.
A. Wills.
Brevoort J. M. Hackett, L. E. Sparks, P. Weldner, A. I. Wells.
Saratoga-J. D. Cameron, Miss K. Holland,
J. I. Martin, C. D. Taylor.
Palmer House-R. N. Colson, P. D. Keek,
W. D. Strawn, H. Wylle.
Briggs House-J. H. Gordon, J. C. Welch,
Grand Pacific-P. W. Birchett, R. O. Bennett, B. A. Hardy, A. W. Sale.

CAR STRUCK ELDERLY MAN.

Davidson Was Thrown Several Feet and Sustained Injuries.

E. T. Davidson, S years old, was struck and severely injured by a southbound Olive street car as he was attempting to cross De Baliviere avenue near Kingsbury place yesterday evening at 6:50.

Davidson was thrown clear of the tracks and suffered internal injuries. He was treated by Doctor Ayers of No. 535 Taylor evenue. Later Davidson was removed to the City Hospital. He lives in a tent in Kingsbury place near De Baliviere ave

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, Dec. 22, 1878. • The marriage of Doctor W. B. • Hill and Miss Zoe Taylor, daughter . of Daniel G. Taylor, was announced. The bridal couple began housekeeping at No. 2806 Thomas street.

Henry Le Compte on the 18th of the month at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. H. H. Stage, No. 2208 Scott avenue. The attendants were Miss Phinle Stagg. Miss Marie Olma Papin, Felix Le 4 Compte and Conrad Roeder. The Liberal Literary Club was en-

McCormack, No. 2612 North Tenth street. Kirkwood amateurs presented

"Cricket on the Hearth." cast were W. J. Blakely, Mrs. A. . O. Grubb, Tony Kelton, Nat Hazsard, Miss Minnie Barnard, Mrs. S. C. Kyle, Miss Mary Roberts, Miss Minnie Triplett and H. C. Hough. The Misses Boisliniere gave a re-

ception for Miss Dora Rugford and Miss Mattie Brawner of Louisville. Miss Sailie Benton departed for

Mrs. C. E. Follett and Miss Kittle . Follett returned from Hot Springs, Mrs. C. Hoevel of No. 1619 Salis-

 bury street gave a party in honor
 of the twenty-second birthday anniversary of Felix Hoevel. Miss Emma Burns and Henry Rhorer were married at the Central Christian Church. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Burns, No. 2612 Wash street. The attend-

ants were Miss Millie Davies and

 Frank Gordon. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wood cele-• brated their wooden wedding an-

niversary. Mrs. Sipperly of No. 227 Scott avenue entertained in honor of Miss

Hattle Champlin.

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